

take precedence of the motion to refer to a select committee; and the motion to refer to a committee of the whole, shall take precedence of both.

57. The Senate may punish its members for disorderly conduct; and, with the consent of two-thirds, may expel a member; but not a second time for the same offence.

58. The Senate, during its session, may imprison, for forty-eight hours, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings.

59. The Governor of the State of Texas, the Ex-Presidents of the Republic of Texas, and such other distinguished persons as the Senate or the presiding officer thereof may invite within the bar of the Senate Chamber, shall be supplied with seats therein.

60. Jefferson's Manual is hereby made the book of reference, for the explanation of the foregoing rules.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO HOUSES

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Door-keeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety, in each House, may determine to be proper.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on paper by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the Governor.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be examined by a joint

committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, and correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report forthwith to the respective Houses.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses—first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

9. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the said committees to the Governor for his approbation—it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk (as the case may be) of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

10. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

11. Each House transmits to the other, all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

12. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

13. In all elections by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Senate will, upon invitation, meet the House in the Hall, at the hour agreed upon.